## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

A. Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 12 of page 4 with the following paragraph:

System 100 includes light sources 102 (102R, 102G, 102B), a dichroic filter group 104, light modulating array 105, and a scanning mirror 106. Light sources 102 may be semiconductor lasers for emitting a beam 103 (103R, 103G, 103B) suitable for displaying a video image on a display screen 107. In the example of FIG. 1, light source 102R emits a laser beam 103R having a wavelength of about ~~430nm~~ 632nm to represent the red color of a multi-color video image; light source 102G emits a laser beam 103G having a wavelength of about ~~632nm~~ 532nm to represent the green color of the multi-color video image; and light source 102B emits a laser beam 103B having a wavelength of about ~~532nm~~ 430nm to represent the blue color of the multi-color video image. System 100 may be configured to operate with laser beams having a wavelength below about 800nm and above about 900nm, preferably between about 400nm and about 700nm.

B. Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 21 of page 8 (which continues to page 9) with the following paragraph:

As applied to ribbon light modulators, a high power beam impinging on a middle portion of a reflective surface of a ribbon can result in a high thermal gradient between the middle portion and the end portion of the ribbon. Depending on the power density of the beam, a ribbon that is 200μm long may have a middle portion at about 200°C to 300°C, and an end portion at about 60°C. With a reflective surface comprising aluminum, this relatively large thermal gradient may lead to thermally induced diffusion of aluminum atoms from the middle ~~end~~ portion to the ~~middle~~ end portion of the ribbon. The thermally induced diffusion of atoms due to thermal gradient is also known as the "Soret effect". Large thermal gradients may damage a ribbon by inducing cracking and other structural damage.